

outlines of several species are appended to almost every work that treats of the ancient inhabitants of our globe. The details of their anatomical characters are given at length in *Oss. Foss.* Tom. III.; illustrated with numerous plates.

The *Palæotheria* resembled the Tapirs in their head, and short proboscis, while their molar teeth approached those of the Rhinoceros; and their feet were divided into three toes, instead of four, as in the Tapirs. Upwards of eleven species have been discovered, varying from the size of the Rhinoceros to that of the Hog. Their remains are extensively diffused in the Tertiary strata in various parts of France.

The *LOPHIODON* (*crested-tooth*), a genus distinguished from the former by the characters of the teeth, which more nearly resemble those of the Tapirs, comprehends twelve species, all found in the fresh-water Tertiary marls of France. A canine tooth of a species of *Lophiodon* was found in the London Clay, at the depth of 115 feet, in sinking a well on Sydenham Common, near the railway.\*

The *ANOPLOTHERIA* have two characters not observed in any other animal, namely, feet with but *two* toes, the metacarpal and metatarsal bones of which do not unite into a single piece, as in the ruminants; and teeth placed in a continued series without any interval between them; man alone has the teeth

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\* See Mr. Douglas Allport's highly interesting work, "HISTORY OF CAMBERWELL," p. 17.